

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

United States of America,

Case No.: 2:16-cr-00114-JAD-GWF

Plaintiff

v.

**Order Denying Motion to Vacate Sentence**

Ramsey Lamar Hill,

[ECF No. 123]

Defendant

Ramsey Hill is serving a 39-month federal prison sentence after pleading guilty to unlawful possession of a firearm by a previously convicted felon.<sup>1</sup> Hill moves under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate his felon-in-possession conviction under the Supreme Court's recent decision in *Rehaif v. United States*, which clarified that a defendant must be aware of his status as a felon in order to be convicted of this firearm offense.<sup>2</sup> Despite the complexity of § 2255 habeas proceedings, Hill's case can be summed up simply. Unlike the *Rehaif* defendant, who was unaware that overstaying his visa meant that he was the type of person no longer permitted to own firearms, Hill—having been twice convicted of felonies with sentences punishable by more than a year's imprisonment, including a felon-in-possession conviction—cannot reasonably claim that he was unaware of his status as a felon. So I find that Hill procedurally defaulted his claim because he cannot show that a *Rehaif* error prejudiced his trial, and I deny his motion.

<sup>1</sup> ECF Nos. 87, 102, 103. The Ninth Circuit affirmed his judgment in June 2019. ECF No. 113. Of note, this is one of Hill's two pending § 2255 motions and his second conviction for being a felon-in-possession. After his first conviction, Hill was erroneously released from prison before finishing his sentence and a warrant was issued for his arrest. *See United States v. Hill*, No. 2:13-cr-00367 (D. Nev. Apr. 15, 2016). He committed an additional §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2) offense during that holiday and was returned to custody in March 2016. *See* ECF No. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Rehaif v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 2191 (2019).

### Discussion<sup>3</sup>

A federal prisoner may attack the legality of his conviction under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 by showing that “the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or the laws of the United States,” “the court was without jurisdiction to impose such a sentence,” the sentence was in “excess of the maximum authorized by law,” or the sentence is “otherwise subject to collateral attack.”<sup>4</sup> A prisoner filing a claim for federal habeas relief under § 2255 is entitled to an evidentiary hearing “[u]nless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.”<sup>5</sup>

Relying on the Supreme Court’s decision in *Rehaif v. United States*, Hill argues that his conviction violates the laws of the United States. In *Rehaif*, a defendant successfully challenged his conviction for possessing a firearm as an alien unlawfully in the United States in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g).<sup>6</sup> Overturning a broad consensus among the circuit courts, the Supreme Court held that, in order to establish a violation of § 922(g), the government “must prove both that the defendant knew he possessed a firearm and that he knew he belonged to the relevant category of persons barred from possessing a firearm.”<sup>7</sup> But *Rehaif* was a unique case: the defendant—a student who’d overstayed his nonimmigrant visa—was unaware of his status,

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<sup>3</sup> Because the parties are familiar with the facts, I do not repeat them here except as necessary to my analysis.

<sup>4</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a).

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* § 2255(b); *United States v. Leonti*, 326 F.3d 1111, 1116 (9th Cir. 2003) (“We have characterized this standard as requiring an evidentiary hearing where ‘the movant has made specific factual allegations that, if true, state a claim on which relief could be granted.’”) (quoting *United States v. Schaflander*, 743 F.2d 714, 717 (9th Cir. 1984)). I find this motion suitable for resolution without an evidentiary hearing.

<sup>6</sup> *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2191.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* at 2200.

1 which precluded him from enjoying the “innocent” activity of owning and shooting firearms at a  
 2 firing range.<sup>8</sup> Invoking *Rehaif*’s reasoning, Hill attacks his 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2)  
 3 conviction, arguing that it was fatally defective because his indictment failed to state both that  
 4 Hill knew at the time of his conviction that he belonged to the “category”<sup>9</sup> of persons barred  
 5 from possessing a firearm and that he knew he was barred from possessing a firearm.<sup>10</sup> He  
 6 claims that these defects robbed this court of jurisdiction and violated his rights under the Fifth  
 7 and Sixth Amendments.

#### 8 **I. Procedural default**

9 The government argues that Hill procedurally defaulted his claim because he did not  
 10 challenge the sufficiency of his indictment on direct appeal. The “extraordinary remedy”<sup>11</sup> of  
 11 federal habeas “is not designed to provide criminal defendants multiple opportunities to  
 12 challenge their sentence.”<sup>12</sup> When a “criminal defendant could have raised a claim of error on  
 13 direct appeal but nonetheless failed to do,” he must demonstrate either “cause excusing his  
 14 procedural default” and “actual prejudice resulting from the claim of error,” or actual  
 15 innocence.<sup>13</sup> Noting that Hill does not assert an actual-innocence claim, the government argues

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17 <sup>8</sup> *Id.* at 2194–95.

18 <sup>9</sup> For Hill, that category is the class of persons convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment  
 19 for a term exceeding one year—in other words, convicted felons. *See* ECF No. 1 at 1  
 (indictment charging violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2)); *see also* ECF No. 87  
 (plea agreement).

20 <sup>10</sup> ECF No. 123.

21 <sup>11</sup> *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614, 621 (1998).

22 <sup>12</sup> *United States v. Johnson*, 988 F.2d 941, 945 (9th Cir. 1993).

23 <sup>13</sup> *Id.* (citing *United States v. Frady*, 456 U.S. 152, 168 (1982)); *Bousley*, 523 U.S. at 1611  
 (“Petitioner’s claim may still be reviewed in this collateral proceeding if he can establish that the  
 constitutional error in his plea colloquy ‘has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is  
 actually innocent.’”) (quoting *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 496 (1986)).

1 that Hill's guilty plea precludes him from asserting this collateral attack, he cannot show cause  
 2 excusing his failure to raise these claims on appeal, and he was not prejudiced by a *Rehaif*  
 3 error.<sup>14</sup> Hill claims that (1) his indictment failed to assert a predicate offense, robbing this court  
 4 of jurisdiction, excusing any procedural default, and precluding his guilty plea's presumptive  
 5 waiver of § 2255 attacks; (2) the *Rehaif* decision effected a sea change in the law, excusing his  
 6 failure to directly appeal his conviction; and (3) he was actually prejudiced or, in the alternative,  
 7 the structural errors plaguing his conviction relieve him of the obligation to show prejudice.<sup>15</sup>

8 **A. This court has jurisdiction over Hill.**

9 Hill argues that his claim is exempt from the procedural-default rule because, under  
 10 *Rehaif*, the indictment fails to properly allege an "offense" against the United States.<sup>16</sup> This  
 11 court "has jurisdiction [over] all crimes cognizable under the authority of the United States."<sup>17</sup>  
 12 In *United States v. Cotton*, the Supreme Court unequivocally held that "defects in an indictment  
 13 do not deprive a court of its power to adjudicate a case."<sup>18</sup> The Ninth Circuit, other circuits,  
 14 other judges within this district, and this court have repeatedly affirmed that an indictment's  
 15 "omission of the knowledge[-]of[-]status requirement d[oes] not deprive the district court of  
 16 jurisdiction."<sup>19</sup> So even presuming the validity of Hill's *Rehaif*-based claim, the deficiency he  
 17 identifies in his indictment does not preclude this court from exercising its jurisdiction.

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 19 <sup>14</sup> ECF No. 125.

20 <sup>15</sup> ECF Nos. 123, 126.

21 <sup>16</sup> ECF No. 126 at 15.

22 <sup>17</sup> *Lamar v. United States*, 240 U.S. 60, 65 (1916).

<sup>18</sup> *United States v. Cotton*, 533 U.S. 625, 630 (2002).

<sup>19</sup> *E.g.*, *United States v. Espinoza*, 816 F. App'x 82, 84 (9th Cir. 2020) (citing *Cotton*, 535 U.S. at 631); *United States v. Velasco-Medina*, 305 F.3d 839, 845–46 (9th Cir. 2002) (reasoning that *Cotton*'s holding applies where "an indictment[] fail[s] to allege the specific intent required" for a crime)); *United States v. Moore*, 954 F.3d 1322, 1336 (11th Cir. 2020) ("[T]he law is clear: the

**B. Hill has shown cause, but not prejudice, to stave off procedural default.**

The government correctly notes that Hill did not challenge on direct appeal the indictment’s failure to state—or the government’s failure to prove—that he knew that he had been previously convicted of a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment exceeding one year.<sup>20</sup> But “where a constitutional claim is so novel that its legal basis is not reasonably available to counsel, a defendant has cause for his failure to raise the claim in accordance with applicable state procedures.”<sup>21</sup> *Rehaif*’s holding is just such a novel claim, given that it “overturn[s] a longstanding and widespread practice to which [the] Court has not spoken, but which a near-unanimous body of lower court authority has expressly approved.”<sup>22</sup> So I find that Hill has sufficiently shown cause to excuse his failure to raise this argument on direct appeal.

Hill has failed, however, to meet his burden of demonstrating that he was prejudiced by the government’s omission.<sup>23</sup> Actual prejudice “requires the petitioner to establish ‘not merely that the errors at . . . trial created a possibility of prejudice, but that they worked to his actual and substantial disadvantage.’”<sup>24</sup> To prove a felon-in-possession charge, the government’s obligation

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omission of an element in an indictment does not deprive the district court of subject-matter jurisdiction.”); *United States v. Kelbch*, No. 3:17-cr-00040, 2021 WL 96242, at \*2 (D. Nev. Jan. 7, 2021); *United States v. Reynolds*, No. 2:16-cr-000296, 2020 WL 5235316, at \*3 (D. Nev. Sept. 2, 2020) (Dorsey, J.). Hill cites no case to the contrary. *See, e.g.*, ECF No. 123 at 13–18.

<sup>20</sup> ECF No. 125 at 6.

<sup>21</sup> *Reed v. Ross*, 468 U.S. 1, 16 (1984).

<sup>22</sup> *Reed*, 468 U.S. at 17.

<sup>23</sup> Hill, in fact, seemingly concedes this point. *See* ECF No. 126 at 24 (noting, without rebuttal, the government’s argument that Hill “knew he had been convicted of a crime punishable by more than one year in prison”). Instead of arguing that he could demonstrate that he lacked knowledge of his status, Hill merely asserts that he “lacked notice of the knowledge-of-status element.” *Id.* at 24–25. Thus, any errors in his indictment are non-prejudicial.

<sup>24</sup> *Bradford v. Davis*, 923 F.3d 599, 613 (9th Cir. 2019) (emphasis omitted).

1 is not “burdensome,” and it may be inferred from circumstantial evidence.<sup>25</sup> Hill had been  
2 previously convicted of two felonies punishable by more than a year’s imprisonment.<sup>26</sup> One of  
3 those convictions was for the exact crime at issue here—being a felon in possession of a firearm,  
4 for which he served far more than a year in prison.<sup>27</sup> In his guilty plea, Hill swore that, at the  
5 time he possessed this firearm, he had been “convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment  
6 for a term exceeding one year.”<sup>28</sup> And in a letter to the court regarding his sentencing, Hill  
7 admitted that he was aware that he had been “sentenced to 44 months in the (BOP) [sic]” and  
8 served “three and a half years of incarceration.”<sup>29</sup> This evidence proves beyond a reasonable  
9 doubt that Hill—unlike the *Rehaif* defendant—well knew that he had been convicted of “a crime  
10 punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.”<sup>30</sup> And while Hill argues that a  
11 post-hoc review of the evidence is inappropriate when he hasn’t raised a sufficiency-of-the-  
12 evidence claim, Hill must still show “actual prejudice” to excuse his default.<sup>31</sup> Hill can’t do so  
13 with a criminal record and sentencing history like his.<sup>32</sup> Thus, even if his indictment had stated  
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15 <sup>25</sup> *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2198.

16 <sup>26</sup> Presentence Investigative Report at ¶ 46–47.

17 <sup>27</sup> *Id.*

18 <sup>28</sup> ECF No. 87 at 3.

19 <sup>29</sup> ECF No. 96 at 1.

20 <sup>30</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1).

21 <sup>31</sup> *Fradley*, 456 U.S. at 168 (“In applying this dual standard to the case before us, we find it  
22 unnecessary to determine whether [the § 2255 petitioner] has shown cause, because we are  
23 confident he suffered no actual prejudice . . .”).

24 <sup>32</sup> Other courts have reasoned similarly. *See, e.g., Whitley v. United States*, No. 04 CR. 1381,  
2020 WL 1940897, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 22, 2020) (“[A]ny argument that Whitley was  
prejudiced therefrom is belied by the sheer implausibility that, after having been convicted of  
multiple prior felony convictions for which sentences exceeding one year had been imposed, and  
having in fact served more than a year in prison in connection therewith . . . , Whitley  
nevertheless lacked the requisite awareness of his restricted status.”).

1 the mens rea element recognized in *Rehaif*, Hill’s plea and eventual judgment on the felon-in-  
 2 possession count would have been the same,<sup>33</sup> and I find that Hill has failed to show that he was  
 3 prejudiced by this omission.

4 **C. Hill’s deficient indictment does not present a structural error.**

5 In the alternative, Hill argues that he need not show actual prejudice to overcome  
 6 procedural default because his indictment’s deficiencies are structural, setting off cascading  
 7 violations of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments.<sup>34</sup> At the outset, Hill mischaracterizes *Rehaif*’s  
 8 holding by arguing that it requires the government to both prove that Hill knew that he belonged  
 9 to the category of persons prohibited from possessing firearms *and* that he himself knew that he  
 10 was barred from owning firearms. *Rehaif* does not require that a § 924(g) defendant know that  
 11 he was barred from possessing a firearm; it clarifies that the government must demonstrate that a  
 12 defendant “knew he belonged to the relevant category of persons barred from possessing a  
 13 firearm.”<sup>35</sup> This subtle distinction is an important one. As the Ninth Circuit reasoned in *United*  
 14 *States v. Singh*, requiring the government to prove that “the defendant knew his or her status  
 15 prohibited firearm ownership or possession,” and not merely that the defendant belonged to the  
 16 category of those prohibited from owning a firearm, “would improperly raise the scienter  
 17 requirement of § 924(a)(2) from ‘knowingly’ to ‘willfully.’”<sup>36</sup> So the government “must prove

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 20 <sup>33</sup> See, e.g., *United States v. Hollingshed*, 940 F.3d 410, 416 (8th Cir. 2019) (finding defendant  
 21 not entitled to relief under *Rehaif* when he stipulated at trial that he was a convicted felon and  
 could not show a reasonable probability that the outcome of the proceedings would have been  
 different).

22 <sup>34</sup> ECF No. 126 at 11–14; see also *United States v. Withers*, 638 F.3d 1055, 1066 (9th Cir. 2011)  
 (noting that structural errors can satisfy the procedural-default rule’s prejudice requirement).

23 <sup>35</sup> *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2200.

<sup>36</sup> *United States v. Singh*, 979 F.3d 697, 727 (9th Cir. 2020).

1 only that [Hill] knew, at the time he possessed the firearm, that he belonged to one of the  
 2 prohibited status groups enumerated in § 922(g).”<sup>37</sup>

3 In light of *Rehaif*’s limited scope, I am not convinced that the government’s failure to  
 4 include an element of Hill’s § 922(g) charge presents a structural error. “[C]ertain errors, termed  
 5 structural errors might affect substantive rights regardless of their actual impact on an appellant’s  
 6 trial.”<sup>38</sup> As opposed to simple errors “in the trial process itself,”<sup>39</sup> structural errors “go to the  
 7 framework within which judicial proceedings are conducted,” requiring “‘automatic reversal of  
 8 the conviction.’”<sup>40</sup> The Supreme Court has narrowed the types of errors that may be deemed  
 9 structural, recognizing errors like deprivation of counsel, lack of an impartial trial judge,  
 10 violations of the right to self-representation and a public trial, and an erroneous reasonable-doubt  
 11 instruction as sufficiently egregious to excuse a claimant from proving actual prejudice.<sup>41</sup> But  
 12 structural errors must necessarily affect all aspects of a trial; they cannot be merely potentially  
 13 damaging.<sup>42</sup>

14 While the Ninth Circuit has yet to definitively rule that a *Rehaif* error is not structural,<sup>43</sup>  
 15 its recent decisions have repeatedly recognized that *Rehaif*’s reach is limited. In *Tate v. United*  
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17 <sup>37</sup> *Id.* at 728. Given Hill’s misreading of *Rehaif*, I decline to consider any alleged errors  
 18 predicated on the indictment’s failure to include an element indicating that Hill needed to know  
 19 that he could not possess a firearm.

20 <sup>38</sup> *United States v. Marcus*, 560 U.S. 258, 263 (2010) (citations omitted).

21 <sup>39</sup> *Arizona v. Fulminante*, 499 U.S. 279, 310 (1991).

22 <sup>40</sup> *McKinney v. Ryan*, 813 F.3d 798, 821 (9th Cir. 2015) (en banc).

23 <sup>41</sup> *See Marcus*, 560 U.S. at 263.

<sup>42</sup> *Accord Weaver v. Massachusetts*, 137 S. Ct. 1899, 1907 (2017).

<sup>43</sup> *See, e.g., United States v. Espinoza*, 816 F. App’x 82, 84–85 (9th Cir. 2020) (expressing “no  
 view” on whether “the district court’s failure to inform of him of the knowledge[-]of[-]status  
 element constituted a ‘structural error’ that per se affected his substantial rights”).



1 *States*, for example, the Ninth Circuit determined that the *Rehaif* Court announced a statutory  
 2 rule and “did not invoke any constitutional provision or principle,” thus its holding could not  
 3 sustain a successive § 2255 challenge.<sup>44</sup> And the panels in *United States v. Benamor* and *United*  
 4 *States v. Johnson* did not treat a *Rehaif* error as structural and instead applied plain-error review,  
 5 declining to overturn sentences when the defendant failed to “show how the fairness, integrity, or  
 6 public reputation of judicial proceedings would be adversely affected by affirming his  
 7 conviction.”<sup>45</sup> Other circuits almost uniformly agree that omission of the knowledge-of-status  
 8 requirement should not be treated like a structural error.<sup>46</sup> And the Fourth Circuit, which  
 9 remains the lone court to hold that this omission is structural,<sup>47</sup> declined to revisit the issue en  
 10 banc and, instead, called for the Supreme Court to resolve this rift within the circuits.<sup>48</sup> I agree

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 12 <sup>44</sup> *Tate v. United States*, 982 F.3d 1226, 1228 (9th Cir. 2020).

13 <sup>45</sup> *United States v. Johnson*, No. 18-10016, 2020 WL 6305981, at \*3 (9th Cir. Oct. 28, 2020)  
 14 (declining, like the *Espinoza* panel, to consider whether a *Rehaif*-style error is structural); *United*  
 15 *States v. Benamor*, 937 F.3d 1182, 1189 (9th Cir. 2019) (applying the plain-error test and  
 16 determining that “an error in not instructing the jury to make such a [*Rehaif*] finding did not  
 17 affect [the d]efendant’s substantial rights or the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of the  
 18 trial”).

19 <sup>46</sup> See, e.g., *United States v. Burghardt*, 939 F.3d 397, 403–05 (1st Cir. 2019); *United States v.*  
 20 *Hicks*, 958 F.3d 399, 401–02 (5th Cir. 2020) (rejecting the notion that a *Rehaif* error is  
 21 structural); *United States v. Coleman*, 961 F.3d 1024, 1029–30 (8th Cir. 2020) (rejecting the  
 22 argument that a plea suffering from a *Rehaif* error is structural and applying a reasonable-  
 23 probability standard to the third prong of plain-error review); see also *United States v. Balde*,  
 943 F.3d 73, 97–98 (2d Cir. 2019) (noting that in some cases a *Rehaif* error may have no effect  
 on a defendant’s conviction or decision to plead guilty).

<sup>47</sup> *United States v. Gary*, 954 F.3d 194, 205–06 (4th Cir. 2020), cert granted No. 20-444, 2021  
 WL 77245 (Mem), 21 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 214 (Jan. 8, 2021).

<sup>48</sup> *United States v. Gary*, 963 F.3d 420, 420 (4th Cir. 2020) (en banc) (Wilkinson, J., concurring)  
 (“I concur in the denial of rehearing en banc for one reason and one reason only. The panel’s  
 holding is so incorrect and on an issue of such importance that I think the Supreme Court should  
 consider it promptly . . . . Is it eight—or nine—circuits that disagree with us? I have lost count,  
 but the ranks are growing.”). Hill’s attempts to explain why this concurrence’s, and the majority  
 of other circuit courts’, views should be ignored are unavailing.

1 with the reasoning of the majority of the circuit courts. Not only has the Supreme Court held  
 2 that a district judge's failure to instruct the jury on an offense element (which is similar to an  
 3 indictment's omission of an element) does not amount to structural error,<sup>49</sup> but the *Rehaif* Court  
 4 remanded for harmless-error review rather than reversing the conviction outright.<sup>50</sup> So I decline  
 5 to excuse Hill from making a showing of actual prejudice, and I deny his § 2255 motion.

6 **II. *Tollett v. Henderson* bars Hill's claims.**

7 Alongside Hill's procedural default and failed jurisdictional challenge, I also find that he  
 8 waived his ability to challenge his indictment in his guilty plea. A guilty plea generally  
 9 constitutes a waiver of all non-jurisdictional defects.<sup>51</sup> In *Tollett v. Henderson*, the Court held  
 10 that a guilty plea is "a break in the chain of events" of the criminal process, barring "independent  
 11 claims relating to the deprivation of constitutional rights that occurred prior to the entry of the  
 12 guilty plea" but excepting those attacks premised on the knowing and voluntary nature of his  
 13 plea or, relatedly, ineffective assistance of counsel.<sup>52</sup> Like the *Tollett* defendant, Hill's attack  
 14 fails to properly challenge this court's jurisdiction, he "solemnly admitted in open court that he is  
 15 in fact guilty of the offense with which he is charged,"<sup>53</sup> and he "knowingly and expressly  
 16 waive[d] all collateral challenges, including under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, to his conviction."<sup>54</sup> I am  
 17 also not persuaded by Hill's assertion that his indictment's alleged *Rehaif* error presents an  
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19 <sup>49</sup> *Neder v. United States*, 527 U.S. 1, 25 (1999); *see also United States v. Dominguez Benitez*,  
 20 542 U.S. 74, 81 n.6 (2004) ("The omission of a single Rule 11 warning without more is not  
 colorably structural.").

21 <sup>50</sup> *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2200.

22 <sup>51</sup> *Blackledge v. Perry*, 417 U.S. 21, 29–30 (1974).

23 <sup>52</sup> *Tollett v. Henderson*, 411 U.S. 258, 267 (1973).

<sup>53</sup> *Id.* at 267.

<sup>54</sup> ECF No. 87 at 9.

1 exception to *Tollett*'s bar. While the Ninth Circuit has recognized that *Tollett*'s ruling may not  
 2 apply to cases in which an "indictment failed to state a valid claim,"<sup>55</sup> the Supreme Court has  
 3 upheld the bar when the indictment could "have been 'cured' through a new indictment."<sup>56</sup> The  
 4 government's failure to include the knowledge-of-status requirement in Hill's indictment is  
 5 exactly the type of error that could have been cured with a new indictment. So I find that Hill  
 6 has also waived his collateral attack under *Tollett*.

### 7 **III. Certificate of appealability**

8 To appeal this order, Hill needs a certificate of appealability from a circuit or district  
 9 judge.<sup>57</sup> In deciding whether to grant one, I consider if "reasonable jurists could debate whether  
 10 (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or  
 11 that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further."<sup>58</sup>  
 12 Although this standard is "lenient,"<sup>59</sup> I find that Hill's challenge does not meet it. So I deny him  
 13 a certificate of appealability.

### 14 **Conclusion**

15 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Hill's motion to vacate under 28 U.S.C. § 2255  
 16 [ECF No. 123] is **DENIED**. The Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED to enter a separate civil**  
 17 **judgment denying Hill's § 2255 petition and denying a certificate of appealability.** The  
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21 <sup>55</sup> *United States v. Johnston*, 199 F.3d 1015, 1020 n.3 (9th Cir. 1999).

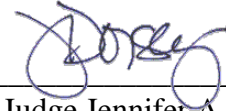
22 <sup>56</sup> *Class v. United States*, 138 S. Ct. 798, 805 (2018).

23 <sup>57</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b)(1).

<sup>58</sup> *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 483–84 (2000) (internal quotation marks omitted).

<sup>59</sup> *Hayward v. Marshall*, 603 F.3d 546, 553 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc).

1 Clerk must also file this order and the civil judgment in this case and in the related civil case:  
2 2:20-cv-01091-JAD.



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U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey  
February 1, 2021